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NO. OF ENCLS.
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NOT CIRCULATE

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

1. The power plant was located on the Obvodni Canal in Leningrad (59°55'N/30°15'E), south of the gas plant, and two streets east of the Moscow Street in the southwestern part of the city. A margarine factory was east of the power plant. The plant area measured about 300x200 meters.
2. The main plant building housed the boiler house, the turbine house, the administration, and coalbunker. The turbine room extended through all floors up to the roof. The number and sizes of the turbines were not determined. The western part of the building was the boiler house. There were at least five funnel-shaped sheet-metal devices on top of this section but under the roof of the building. These funnels were about 10 meters tall. Leading down from the coal bunker into the funnels over the boiler house were six to eight tunnel-like slanting pipes. The slag from the boiler house fell through five or six sheet-metal funnels directly into railroad cars, which came into the building. The boiler house was 10 meters above the ground.
3. The crane installation over the coal dump, 60 x 40 x 25 meters, was equipped with three grab cranes. The coal dump and the bunker in the main building were connected by a conveyor installation built on a steel framework, about 20 meters high. The conveyor installation had about twenty 1.6-ton dump cars running between the bunker and the dump.
4. An average of twenty 60-ton railroad cars with coal arrived during the eight-hour day shift. Six to eight of these cars were emptied into the bunker, while the content of the other cars went to the large coal dump. A consumption of 20 more carloads of coal was estimated for the other two shifts together. This was concluded from the number of railroad cars entering the plant in the evening loaded with coal and the number leaving in the morning either empty or loaded with slag. The gas plant was supplied with coal separately. As the coal dump was of the same size during the 17-month period of observation, a daily consumption of 40 x 60 - 2,400 tons of coal was estimated. *
5. Not counting administrative personnel, the plant had a workforce of about 100 laborers, in each of the three shifts, and additional details of 25 to 30 PW coal workers in the day shift and 15 Soviet coal workers in each of the two other shifts. **

[illegible]

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No Change in Class. ☒

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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[] Comment. The estimate of the daily coal consumption is incorrect. Even with all 24 boilers in operation it would mean a daily consumption of 100 tons per boiler, and this is impossible. []

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[] presumably counted correctly the number of coal shipments arriving but these probably were consumed by the power plant and the gas plant together.

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** [] Comment. This is the first post-war report on the power plant, which was entered in grid square + 7 of the German Military Geographical Plan of Leningrad by the name of Ges 1. It is just west of the Rybinskaya Ulitsa. According to old records the power plant was the second largest source of power in the city of Leningrad in 1944, when it had five turbines with 15,000 kva each, one 30,000 kva turbine, and more than 24 boilers each with 16 atmospheres.

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